about this that even the din of war cannot destroy its placid and peaceful charm.

No figure to ourselves a person unofficiousby attentive, loftily polite, a tobacco-mastiby attentive, loftily polite, a tobacc cating Sir Roger de Coverley, just touching the tips of a lady's fingers, as he hands her from a ear-platform, or shutting a car-window with something of antique grace-sedulous as to bagin the purchase of tickets, and perfectly immense in calling a back, beguiling the long hours of travel by anecdotes of his business, and restoring the escorted lady and her children with conscious virtue beaming in every line of his countenance, to the expectant husband and father, One would have supposed this pleasant Squire of Dames to be very common on South Caroling and Georgia railroads. Such indeed is the popular delusion; just as it has usually been thought by unsophisticated Northerners that, whenever in time of peace a chance guest offers to pay a hospitable patriarch for his bed and breakfast, he is instantly shot by his outraged and indignant host-a vulgar error which the experience of Mr. Olmsted has quite dissipated, inasmuch as he was permitted to pay, and to pay handsomely for his boarding and lodging, by gentlemen of reputed A ortune, without being murdered for his ill-timed se of equity. If we may judge by Mr. Lloyd's max ms, Southern gentlemen must stand in need of inst ruction of an odd enough kind. For in-

A gentleman should not occupy more than one seat tatime.

187 19 Ge utlemen should not spit tobacco juice in the
per where there are ladice.

187 22 Neve. suncke in a car where there are ladics. No
gentleman would be profame language in a railroad car."

-We are not a stonished at the uncommon delleasy of Mr. Lloyd 's instructions when we learn that he is a passic nate admirer of The N. Y. Herald, concerning wh 'ch newspaper he unbosoms himself with generous candor, taking occasion publicly to declare his " a liberate opinion that a deep debt of gratitude is due by all good and "true men of the South to Mr. James Gordon "Bennett, the proprietor" of the aforesaid newspaper. Here we have Mr. Lioya' in an amisble mood. But our readers must not suppose that this distinguished topographer was always soft and smiling, even when he wrote the production on whick we are remarking, let alone the present period of glory and of daring. For in tance, he occupies an entire page of his guide in demouncing a respectable jewelry house in this city by name, because the junior partner thereof voted for Abraham Lincoln." He adds: "In . our January edition we intend to publish every \* Black Republican house in New-York that sells \* to the South." So again he calls upon "con-. servative men in the North," meaning Northern merchants who have goods to sell as well as principles, "to watch and expose those whose acts are entirely at variance with their profes-4 sions"-i. e., to find out what Northern traders are civil to Southern customers, and at the same time vote for Republican candidates. This is the dirty espionage recommended by this mean fellow to the respectable merchants of New-York: "WATCH AND EXPOSE!" We are happy to believe that if the Scoession rumpus has no other good effect, it will at least render it unnecessary for a New-York merchant to be a sneak, a spy an eavesdropper, a skulk, a whisperer, and tale-bearer, in order to win and to keep South-

#### "IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD."

ern customers.

All the speeches, messages, proclamations, made and issued by Southern traitors, are filled with appeals to history and posterity, and with attempted justification of their treason in "the eyes of the world." If such appeals have any meaning, the world to which they are addressed must be the Christian world of Europe, which has answered them with a unanimous verdict of condemnation. During the whole course of this century, with its frequent violent convulsions, no event has receive such terrible denunciation from the European people and the European press as has been poured upon the treasonable deeds of the Southern slaveholders during the past two months. Every foreign mail comes to us loaded with expressions of indignation called forth by the frantic saturnalia of the South; and yet even down to the latest dates from the Old World they did not know there the whole extent of the madness, infamy, and treason.

For the benefit of these liberticides, we will extend the horizon of the tribunal before which they have arraigned themselves. Mohammedan Turkey, in spite of her thorough rottenness, is abolishing Slavery as rapidly as it can be done. She theoretically condems the system, and passes practical ordinances against it; these, though not fully executed, show that the Moslems are ashamed of that wherein our Southern heroes and Northern sycophants delight and find glory. In Russia, under the leadership of Absolutists, idolatrous and pagan Asiatics, cruel Kirghees, Calmucks, Bashkirs, all give up Slavery and the traffic in men. Throughout the Old World the movement is universal. In this New World, Brazil the only independent slaveholding power beside our Southern States, looks on Slavery as an unawoidable evil, and is ashamed of it. The Southern traitors can, then, be in no doubt in what light they stand "in the eyes of the world."

But, beside the Secessionists, the self-appointed and whining Union-savers fill the air with lamentations, and implore the people to preserve the good name of America "in the eyes of the " world." To these let an earnest word be said: Our position in the world, as unanimously recognized by the opinion of the world now as well as when the light of our political morning appeared in the harbor of Boston, is due, not to our union with and preservation of Slavery, but exists in spite of this stain-a blot not so disfiguring when our battle was fought and our Union formed as now. We were honored because we proclaimed the rights of man in the broadest and noblest sense, because we recognized the sacred principle of liberty which Christianity, civilization, and morality extend to the humanity of every race. It was because Liberty overshadowed Slavery that the world has honored us, and overlooked the evil. All this is well known by all those Northern Union Savers, who have ever come in contact with European civilization. And these shelved ambitions; those fossils; those moral eunuchs now come and supplicate us to save our honor "in the eyes of the world" by conceding all the mends of slaveholding traitors! These mournbut undertakers of national honor know that every mail from abroad showers condemnation

are on the side of the Republicans. A marked illustration is this: the Johrna, Des Debats, which dates from the first years of this century, has, during its long life, taken the lead in European gage, learned as to routes and in time tables, great journalism by reason of its intellectual superiority. It has never advised violence or revolutionary acts, even in 1830, although during the reign of Louis Phillippe it built up and threw down cabinets and ministers at pleasure. That journal advises no concessions to Slavery, and stigmatizes the Fugitive Slave law as cruel and shocking to even the rudest human feelings, and as impossible in any community making the humblest

claims to civilization. "In the eyes of the world" it would be considered worse than cowardly to yield to menaces. It will forever dishonor the Republic, "in the "eves of the world," to deliberately and coolly sauction the extension of the area of Slavery and of the internal stave-trade, its inseparable companion. We shall, when that is done, be a mark for the scorn of the Christian and heathen world, present and future. As the English National Review says in, its last number, Mr. Lin celn and the Republicans are serrants, and no patrons of the principle they represent, and cannot give it up without endangering their honor.

The representative of the Republican party now have in their hands the honor and life of American Berty. Let them resist all dishonest or cowardly pressure; though others waver let them remain firm, confident in the support of the masses who ever sustain the bold champions of truth and principle when a political tempest confuses the land. Thus only can the honor of the nation be freed from the stain left on it by recent Administrations of our national affaire.

The true compromise for the crisis is to buy all the negroes of the Border States and thus convert them into Free States. Who would refuse to be taxed for such a purpose? Nobody who is not a fool or a traitor.

#### THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

#### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

#### From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribane. WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28, 1861.

THE PROTECTION OF THE CAPITAL. After much hesitation and delay, arrangements vere made to-day for the protection of Washington, which will insure it against any probable danger from conspiracy within or invasion without Another company of light artillery will be brought here to-morrow from Fort McHenry, which is to be substituted there by one from West Point. This company, and the present troops, are to be posted at different parts of the city, under a military organization so perfect that all may be concentrated, within a short time, effectively. The conspirators and their allies are much exercised by the presence of this precautionary force, but mainly because it disconcerts and defeats their well-understood plans, and stops the consummation of disunion, which contemplated the seizure of this capital and archives as part of the rebel programme. The Bultimore Sun this morning raised its disunion mask sufficiently to abet this conspiracy without much indirection.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Kansas is at last in the Union. The House thought it better to accept the Senzte's amendment creating a judicial district, than to run the risk of returning the bill, although it was intended for the benefit of John Pettit. If the President should nominate him under this act he will be apt to linger some time before confirmation, and perhaps till after the 4th of March.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WEST POINT. Mr. Slidell succeeded in having his brother-inw made superintendent at West Point last Fall over the heads of various officers who were entitled to the position by lineal promotion. He exercised a similar influence at Annapolis, and in all the departments of public service, for the benefit of his relatives and partisans. Mr. Holt has restored Mr. Delafield to West Point for the time being, and Mr. Slidell is more for disunion than

MP TYLEP AND HIS MISSION.

John Tyler will return to Richmond to-morrow. He came here with very extreme opinions, and may be regarded as a decided secessionist, who favors the absurd and pernicious idea of reconstruction, which the conspirators have adopted to onceal their treason and mislead the people. VIRGINIA.

Mr. Hunter expresses the confident opinion that Virginia will pass an ordinance of Secession, and join the Southern Confederacy. All his influence has been exerted in that direction, with the view of being made President. No man has been deeper in the plots from the beginning, or advocated it more Jesuitically, under the professed garb of conservatism.

EUROPEAN ENCOURAGEMENT.

The Disunionists pretend to have received letters from important sources in Europe, giving encouragement to the idea that their bogus experiment will be recognized. The foreign Powers have enough to do in looking after their own concerns, without meddling with ours, even if so disposed-which they are not. The Cotton States cannot borrow a dime in Europe, or be admitted to separate diplomatic or commercial intercourse. without having first obtained the recognition of this Government.

## THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Democrats have not relinquished possession of any of the Committees of the Senate, as has been erroneously represented, and they still retain a clear majority of six in that Chamber Mr. Pearce is now Chairman of the Finance Committee, instead of Mr. Hunter.

MAJ. ANDERSON'S SUPPLIES. Before Maj. Anderson transferred his command

from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, he was sup plied with provisions under contract, from Charles ton. Since the recent understanding with Gov. Pickens, the terms and extent of which have not yet been officially communicated to the War Department, the old arrangement has been resumed, and he is now furnished as heretofore. His letters are received and forwarded regularly, and in order that it may be known immediately here whether perfect communication is kept up, a daily report from the Fort is made to Govern-

THE CONSPIRATORS' CONFEDERACY. The Southern conspirators expect to have their confederacy organized and in motion by the 20th the Slavery and full approval upon the princi of February, if possible. That is, if they are the of the Republican party, all the while allowed to have their own way. Jefferson Davis

If Mr. Toucey has carried out the agreement made in Cabinet, the Macedonian, Brooklyn, and Sabine must soon be collected at Pensacola, though it is quite probable the traitors have been fully informed of every order issued, and that many of them have conformed to their instructions. Mr. Mallory has long controlled that Department for his own uses, and very little confidence is entertained concerning its management either in or cut of the naval service.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

The President still inclines to nominate Judge Black for the late Judge Daniels's vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court, but the declining Democratic strength in the Senate, and Southern opposition to the appointment, do not afford much encouragement for his confirmation. That place belongs properly to the next Adminis tration, and will be so treated, after the examples of Messrs. Crittenden and Badger, who were suspended by Democratic majorities when nominated for this Court by Mr. Adams and Mr. Fillmere until Gen. Jackson and Mr. Pierce came into office. Their own medicine, judicious y administered, will do them good,

MR. IVERSON'S VALEDICTORY. Mr. Iverson delivered his veledictory, and was very pathetic over the loss of his place. Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin were expected to vacate,

but concluded to wait for the formal documents of secession. THE BOSTON UNION DEMONSTRATION.

The Boston Union memorial made a sensation in the House when unrolled from the American flag with which it was covered. Mr. Rice presented it, while Messrs. Everett, Winthrop, and other patriotic custodians contributed their presence in the gallery to highten the dramatic effect.

TEXAN.

A gentleman just returned from Texas states that the vote cast for the Convention, which was called by members of the Legislature over Gov. Houston's head, will probably not exceed onethird of the aggregate vote of the State. The movement was not regarded with favor. As attempt will be made to get this Convention ratified, but it will fail, and the Legislature will doubtless order another regularly. The old settiers, who had one frial of separate government, are not anxious for another.

KANSAS SENATORS

The two United States Senators from Kansas cannot be here much, if any, before March. The State Legislature has never yet been convened as the Constitution forbade it till after the admission, and there are seven vacancies to be filled. This will prevent its meeting till late in February. Mr. Conway their Congressman, will be sworn in when Mr. Buchanan signs the bill to-merrow. Mr. Parrott, the Delegate, wiff then retire and return to Kansac, when he will be a canddate

A SENSABLE REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Davidson of Louisiana, does not intend to surrender his sext in Congress. He does not believe in Secession as a remel't for Southern grievances.

THE DIPPICULTY DEPWEEN MESSES, DUNN AND

Messrs. Dunn and Rust were not in their to-day. They were both out of the District. It is quite certain that as note was sent to Mr. Dury by Mr. Rust. But the affair is now settled. Cassins M. Clay represented Mr. Dunn in the settlement, and it was finally agreed by the riends of both parties that there was no cause or a hostile meeting.

It is now certain that private letters have been re-ceived from Mr. Lincoln, urging his friends to concilia-tion and compromise, and it is stated that he indicates the border-State resolutions as a reasonable basis of ad-

able. Soon after the Electoral vote shall be sounted in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, on the second Wednesday in February, Mr. Lincoln will acquaint the public with his views on the pending crisis. Heretofors he has not felt that it was proper for him in advance of the official declaration of his election to take a prominent part in the direction of political af-

The friends of the Union are much encouraged by The friends of the Union are much encouraged by the prompt responses to the invitation for Comissioners from the several States to meet in Convention here on the 4th of February, and it is believed the action of the Convention will command the support of a large majorily of both branches of Congress.

The difficulty between Representatives Rust and Dunn was to-day honorably adjusted through the intervention of Representatives Pryer and McClernand, Lieut. Nelson of the Navy, and Mr. Hindman, were the respective friends of the gentlemen.

The Fugitive Slave Law introduced to-day in the Senate by Mr. Douglas is considered a thorough and effective measure, obviating the objections to the present statute and securing complete efficiency.

Senators Benjamin and Slidell, since the secession of Louisiana, have taken no active part in the proceedings.

Louisiana, have taken no active part in the proceedings of the Senate. They will formally vacate their seats as soon as they shall have received official information

It is not believed that a majorisy of Secession.

It is not believed that a majorisy of Secession will be elected to any of the Conventions of the bayeholding States. The Conventions will, accompanions will will be accompanion with the second will be accompanion with the second will be accompanion with the second will be accompanied with the second will be to private information received here, be composed for the greater part of moderate and conservative men, who will not proceed to extremes unless all measures of parilication shall be exhausted. The gerat point now aimed at by the friends of the Union is to avoid all pretext for a collision by the seceding States, in the hope that the "sober second thought of the people," if adjustment measures shall be presented, will induce them to resume their connection with the Federal Gov-

The repeal of the Personal Inberty bill in Idiode Island and the late action of the Ohio Legislature on the same subject are hailed by the friends of the Union as harbingers of peace. Affairs wear a more hopeful aspect. A large number

of distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the country are encouraged by the prospect of being able to con-tribute to a restoration of good feeling between the two

The Boards of Trade of Milwaukee and Chizago paid The Boards of Trade of Milwankee and Unitage paid their respects to-day to President Buchanan and to Senators Douglas, Seward, and others. In their inter-view with the President he said: "If Mr. Lincoln shall enjoy his accession to power as much as I shall my retirement from it, he will be a happy raam." Sen-ator Seward, in the course of his conversation with the members of the Boards, said: "Heretofors the cry has been raised to save the Union, when the Union was not in danger. I tell you, my friends, the question of Slavery is not now to be taken into acceant. We must save the Union. Then we save all that is worth

saving."

Gen. Scott, who was subsequently visited, said:
"I was in Chicago when there were not more than, twelve houses there. I procured the first appropriation for the Chicago Harbor. Gentlemen, I am most happy to see you, and if I am ever to be a prisoner I hope to be a prisoner in your hands." The utroost condulity has been extended to the Westism visitors.

Secretary Dix has instructed the commanders of the revenue cutters, if attacked, to make the best defense in their power, and if they are assailed by a senerior

in their power, and if they are assailed by a superior lerce to run their vessels tashore and blow them up. force to run their vessels ashore and blow them up.
He has also written a letter to the Collector of NewOrleans to apply to the Governor of Louisians to revoke the act of seizing the Governorent Hospital, and
ordering 160 patients to be removed in order that the
building may be occupied as barracks by the State
troops. He denounces it as an act of outrageous barbarrity, disgraceful to any age or country.

The Post Office Department has decided to furnish a
cheaper style of one-cent stamped envelopes than that
now in use for circulars, combining the improvement
of the black lines. Of this quality there will be none,

The Inaugural Message of the Pres-ident Elect.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Jan. 28, 1861. The first dra 't of the Inaugural Message is now being made by the Pr. wident elect. The Chicago platform will be the basis of its reflections and recommendations in reference to the outernal affairs of the nation. It will not be finished un til after consultation with the Republican leaders in War bington.

Col. Sumner, of the 1st Cavalry, and Maj. Hunter, have been detailed by the War Department to accompany the President elect to Washington. The length of Mr. Lincoln's stoppage on the way to Washington will depend on the demonstrations fibely to be made in his honor in different localities. His friends here look for tenders of the hospitalities of the Ohio, New-York,

and Pennsylvania Legislatures.

No further invitations will be issued to promisent politicians to visit the President elect, and none are desired here. The Cabinet will be completed in Wash

#### Georgia Secession Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1861. SPECIAL ORDER-AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE LAWS. The President of the Convention announced that the bour for the consideration of the special order had ar-

Mr. Cobb of Clark moved that the Convention go nto secret session. Adopted.

Several amendments were added to the ordin

Several amendments were added to the ordinance, and we now insert complete as unanimously adopted. As Ordinance to declare and continue in torce in the State subdy laws of the late United States of America, in reference to the African Slave Trade.

The people of Georgia, in Convention assembled, do hereby declate and ordain that all the laws passed by the Congress of the litt day of anonay, 1861, in reference to the African slave trade, except the 46th section of the act of 16th of May, 1806, be, and the same are hereby declared to be in full force in this State; and also so much of the set of May 15, 1820, as declares the officures therein specified to be piracy, and in lieu of the penalty of death therein specified there shall be substituted imprisonment in the Fentientiary for a term of years not less than five nor exceeding twenty, in the discretion of the Court; provided the same shall not be construed to extend to the importation of negro slaves from any one of the Slaveholding States of the late United States of America, or from either of the independent republics of South Cardina, Alabama. Florida, or Missispipi provided further, the slaves so introduced from the Slaveholding States of North America shall not have been imported from beyond the seas into such State since the 26th day of December, 1898.

Be it further orderined and declared, That the Governor of Georgia shall discharge all the duties required by said laws of the President of the United States, and the Attorney or Solicitor General of the Judicial District where the case arises shall dis-

Be it further ordered and declared. That the Governor of seorgia shall discharge all the duties required by said laws of the President of the United States, and the Attorney or Solicitor lengtal of the Judicial District where the case arises shall dis-

Mr. Cobb, from the Committee, reported the fol-

Mr. Cobb, from the Committee, reported the following:

As Ondinance to Resume Jurisdiction over those phases within the limits of Georgia over which Jurisdiction has been heretofore Ceded to the late Unified States of America, and to Provide for Compensation to the said Unified States for the Improvements erected thereon:

The people of Georgia, in Convention assembled, do hereby declare and ordain that the cossions heretofore made by the General Assembly of this State, granting jurisdictions to the late United States of America over specified portions of the territory within the present limits of the State of Georgia, be and the same are hereby revoked and withdrawn, and the full jurisdiction and sovereignity over the same are hereby resumed by the said State. Be in further ordained. That the buildings, machinery, fortifications or other improvements spected on the land so heretofore coled to the said United States, or other property found therein, shall be held by this State subject to be accounted for in any future adjustment of the claims between this State and the said United States. Five hundred copies of the above ordinasce were or

dered to be printed. MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 24, 1861.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Cochran of Wilkinson some days since, were taken up. They are as follows:

mittee on Foreign Relations.

MILLEDSVILLE, Ga., Monday, Jan. 28, 1861. The ordinance adopted on Saturday abolishing the Federal Courts was reconsidered and recommitted today for the purpose of making an Admiralty Senst. Commissioness were then appointed to all the Slave

The Delegates to the Montgomery Convention were astructed to aid in the formation of a Provis onal Govrament on the basis of the Federal Constitution.

The ordinance continuing the existing revenue laws was lost, and an ordinance substantially like that agreed upon by the South Carolina Convention was adopted, after a long and animated debate, by the isllowing vote: Yeas, 130; Nexs, 116.

The Commissioners from Massissippi were received

The indications are that tire Conventior will not ad-

## The South Carolina Legislature.

Силистов, Monday, Jan. 28, 1864. The Legislature of South Garolina has adopted the

Recoired ununimously, That the General As subly of South Received unarraneous, archive af the State A Virginia their archive tender to the Legislature of the State A Virginia their archives which inspired the mission intrusted to the Hon. Judge Robertson, her Commission intrusted to the Hon.

mission intrusted to the Hon. Jurge Robertson, her consistent mission intrusted to the Hon. Jurge Robertson, her consistent Resolved orannismussy. That cander, which is due to the long continued sympathy and respect which has absisted between Virginia and South Carollina, induces this Amendy to declare with frankers that they do not seem it advantage to initiate negotiations when they have no desire or intention to protecte the ultimate object in view—that abject to ring as declared in the resolution of the Virginia Lexis store, the programment obscured nexts or new guaranties to the Constitution of the United States.

rescribed of the virginia Levis ansatunion of the United States. Adopted ananimously.

Resolved unanimously. That the separation, of South Carolina from the Federal Union is final, and she has no further interests in the Constitution of the Union States, and that the only appropriate negotiations between her and the Federal Government are as to their mutual inlations as foreign States. Adopted unanimously in the Carolina States.

as to their mutual relations as foreign States. Adoption in country.

Resolved, uneminously, That this Assembly further owe it to the friendly relations with the State of Virginia, to deciract that they have no confidence in the Federal Government has been favoured to the United States; that the most solemn progress of that Government have been discognified; that, under the pre-tensus foreserving property, hostiletroops have been attempted to be districted and one of the fortress a of this State, conceased in the held of a ressel of commerce, with a view to subjurgsts the people of South Carolina, and that even since the authorities at Washington here been informed of the present mediation of Virginia. A versel of war has been sent to the South with troops and manimously.

The in these circumstances this Assembly and the soul of Virginia. Adopted unanimously.

maximons of various and the control of the control The Lagislature was in Executive Session to-day, on

the correspondence between Gov. Pickens, Col. Hayne and the Government at Weshington, from which & ap pears that the ultimatum of South Carolina was the surrender of Fost Sumter and the withdrawal of the Federal troops, and that she promised to pay the Federal Government for the forts, but that Col. Hayne, in deference to the wishes of So athern Congressmen, withdrew the proposition.

Gov. Pickens now tells Col. Hayne to make a fina demand for the forta, and, repudiates the position of the President when he says he has no power to give them up, but must leave it to Congress. Gov. Pickets further tells Col. Hayne to wait a rea

sonable time for an answer to his final demand, and then, if refused, to inform the President that Fort Sum-The Legislature fully indorses the action of Governo The commission of the Hon. John S. Preston, as

Private Envey from South Carolina to Virginia, was

SPRINGFOLD, III., Jan. 27, 1861. 'ic advices have been received by Gov Telegrap Governors of New-York, Peansylvanis, and other Norths ion, to be held at Washington in poining in a Convers.

February, to devise its appointment of the adjustment of the appointment of five of the present difficulties of its recommended. Gov.

Commissioners from each State in the movement. In this it is supposed be has arred up. a the advice of Mr.

Virginia.

REMMOND, Monday, Jan. 28, 18. 1.

The Senate adopted a resolution to-day looking w? increased taxation to meet the appropriations already

Gov. Letcher has communicated to the Legislature the letter of Gov. Hickgannouncing the re udiness of Maryland to respond to the appointment of Commis sieners. Gov. Hicks concides as follows:

"I am rejoiced that Virginia has made this move and I trust it will be met in a corresponding spirit by the other States. If so, we may anticipate the burst consequences from the patrictic action of Virginia." The letter was ordered to he printed.

The Secession of Georgia.

Intelligence has reached here that previous to the passag eof the Georgia Ordinance of Secossion, Pherison W. Riley, a prominent citizen of the mountai region of that State, preclaimed in another portion of Georgia, that he was on his way home, and intensed to raise a party and take possession of the Urited States Mire at Dahlonega for the United States Government in case

Georgia passed a Secession Ordinancy.

His declarations caused considerable confitement at Milledgeville, and the Governor was requested to send a military force to Dublenegs, but had bee done so as-

the date of the advices.

On the same authority as the above, we les ru that there is a considerable Union element in the ray untains of Georgia, and an anti-Secession meeting twas held in Pickens County, when they heard of the passages of the Secession Ordinance. The old stars and stripes were ren up, and the demonstrations of resistance to Secession were emphatic and unequivocal.

The impression however; was, at Milledgor the, that the people of Georgia will generally sustain the Ordinance of Secession, and cooperate in the formation of a Southern Cotton States Republic.

Baros Rouer, Monday, Jan. 28, 1861. In the House a resolution was introduced instructina the Senators and requesting-the Representatives in Congress to vacate their seats and seturn home. There was much discussion on the resolution, but it was

In the Senate, a resolution waspoffered asserting the ight of secession, and that any attempt to coer s a sister Southern State, from any quarter, would be recarded by Louisiana as a hostile bet. The resolution

Judge McCaleb of the United States District Count has resigned since the adoption of the Ordinane Secession.

> The Steamer Columbia. Сихиллетом, Льм. 27, 1861.

The third unsuccessful attempt was this morning made to remove the steamship Columbia from her pe sicion in Beach Channel.

The Case of Jackilles.

The Street of Monday, Jan. 28, 1861.

The Government examined one witness in the Jackalow case to-day, and then closed the evidence. This witness testified to what took place before Commissioner Vicea, when the prisoner was force or the prisoner was forced by the prisoner was force witness testified to what took piace before Commis-sioner Vroom, when the prisoner was first arrested.

Bayard Taylor was examined on the part of the defense, and he testified to having seen a person on Commodore Berry's expedition to Japan resembling Jackalow. He said that he saw him on Seard of the steamship Mississippi, and he resembled declarlow very much, and thought it was the same man.

much, and thought it was the same man.

Dr. Grand in, the counsel for the prisoner, opened the argument on the part of the defense. He moved that the prisoner be acquitted for the want of jurisdicidiction in the cuse. It is alleged that the reobbery was committed between Norwalk Harbor and field Gate; and was, therefore, not in the jurisdiction of the District of New Jersey; but was either in the Southern District of New Jersey; but was either in the Southern District of Naw-York or the District of Connecticut. He argued that the Long Island Sound was not a part of the high seas; and that the indistment was, thereore, defective.

Mr. Dutchen on the part of the Government, pro-

ereded to answer these objections, and quoted different authorities to show that the Sound is an arm of the He had not concluded, when the Court ad-

It is thought Mr. Datcher's argument will occupy the whole of to-morrow; and if these objections are everruled, the defense will then proceeds

The Pittsburgh Beard of Trade.

The Board of Trade held a mosting here to-day and

The Boardoof Triade held a mosting first to-day and caused the following:

Wherear, We are informed that a caffort is being made to reduce the duty, as proposed in Mr. Morrill's Tariffolia, on steel, now before a committee in the United-States Securate.

Resolved. That we protest against say modification of the rates lither on steel or iron as proposed in Mr. Morrill's bill: that the inty heretofor slevied on steel has been inadequate for the proper levelopment of a brauch trade, which amounts to a tounty in vaccor of forces, manufacture—use the requires that the duty on yor of foreign manufacture—jut he requires that the duty of orly should maches and the duty as bar from Jas. M. Cooper, isanc Jones, F. R. Franct and Thos.

Blair, have been appointed a committee to represent their views to the Senate Committee.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG Monday Jan 28, 1861.
In the Senate te-day 1 as Smith of Philadelphia In the Senate to-day Mar Smith of Philazelphia offered a bill authorizing saits to be brought against cities and counties where fugitive slaves may be rescued by mobs with violence—the cities and counties to reserve a penalty inflicted upon themselves from the ir dividuals—adding in the rescue; the individuals shall be junishable with a fine of \$15,000, solitary im assonment for throo years, or either penalty. The same gentleman othered a resolution rathorizing the Governor to appoint five Commissioners at Washington, on the 4th of Foormary. The resolutions will be called up to-morrow.

In the House a resolution was affered by Mr. Randall, for the appointment of seven Commissioners to Washington. It was discussed, and mads the special order for to-morrow. It will preclably pass.

The repeal of the last half of the 35th section of the Penal Code will also probably pass.

The Select Committee of the Sanate N-night agreed to report Mr. Smith's bill relative to compensation to

to report Mr. Smith's bill relative to compensation

Later from Mexico.

New One Lans, Monday, Inn. 28, 1861.

The steamship Tempsee has arrived here with dates from Yens Cruz to the 23d and from the City of Mexico. to the 19th met.

The Constitutional Boverr ment was. in full opass Passports had been sent to the Spanish Minister the under.

Considerable existement prevailed among the Span-The American Legation, had removed to the Sity of

Mexico.
The Tennessea brings \$25,000 in specie. A National Congress is called to meet at the national capital on the third Tuesday in April.

## The Central California Overland

The C. O. C. Express Coach, for St. Joseph, passed here at 11 o'dlock o'z Snnday morning.

The dates from Lanver City are to the 24th inst.

The weather for the last ten days has been the most account.

The weather for the fast ten days has been the most severe known since the settlement of the country. The mercury tell on the 25d to 21 degrees below zero. A cord of quartz taken from the Fisk lead last week yielded \$507. Five other cords from the same, crushed by a different mill, gave, \$1,057. The general average from the claim of the Company is \$200 per cord. Great uncasings is felt about the coaches of the C. O. C. line. One should have arrived on the 21st, and another on the 23d inst. Neither has yet been heard from.

Delegates to the Democratic Con-

The Hd District of Cayun County has elected delegates to the State Convention, ex-Gov. E. Throop, Peter Youger, W. C. Beardsley, and Thom Case.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

Mr. KETCHUM presented several petitions to reduce the freight on milk on the Harlem Railroad.

Mr. MONROE brought in a bill reorganizing the State A-vlum for Idiots, and to provide for the management thereof.

M. Diegocki.

Mr. PROSSER brought in a bill relating to County Treasurers. It provides that each County Treasure shall, within twenty days after his election, and before shall, within twenty days after his election, and before he enters on the duties of the office, in addition to the bond now required to the Supervisors of the County, give bonds to the people of the State of New York, with two sureties, in such a sum as the Controller shall direct, conditional on the faithful discharge of his duties; it also requires Treasurers to pay over the State lax by the 1st of March, or in default to pay in-terest, at 16 per cent, on all deficiencies until they are raid.

aid. bill relating to the Department of Finance in New York was revived by a motion to reconsider the vote defeating that bill. The motion was land on the

The bill relating to the military defenses of the State was referred to the first Committee of the Whole.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. WOODRUFF presented a petition from Members of the New-York Common Council for compensation for services in 1858 and 1859.

Petitions were presented by Mosers. CAMF, Mc. DERMOTT, and BREWSTER, for the reduction of freight on milk on the New-York and Harlem Keilroad.

freight on milk on the New-York and Harlem Reilroad.

Among the notices of bills was one by Mr. W.
LEW18 to provide for the erection of a monument to
the memory of Baron von Steuben.

Mr. PROSSER also introduced a bill concerning the
navigation of canals and the collection of tolls. It
ives steam canal boats precedence over others, computing the latter to turn out for the former; and forbills Collectors giving any credit for tolls or boats. It
prevides that Collectors and Weigh-masters shall reside at the place where the offlie is located; forbids the
mee of water from the Syraense level for propeiling
mach intery without the consent to periods when there
shall be a surplus of water over the quantity regulied
to supply the Oswegs Canal and to maintain during
the sets can the navigation at seven feet water upon the
Syraen, w. Rome, and Jordan levels. It authorizes the
Anditor, when there is less than the depth of water, to

Anditor, when there is less than this depth of water, to suspend the weighing of boats at the Syracuse weighlors, and its make any arrangement to supply the same at a cost of not over \$20,000 for the first year, and \$5,000 pc vyear the reaffer.

The An zual Report of the State Idiot Asylum was

The An Jam Report of the State Idiot Asylum was presented.

The Mil Dary Association of the State transmitted through the Speaker a series of resolutions adopted by the Association, condemning the action of the Secoding States, and professing devotion to the Union and readiness of the Association to hold themselves in proparation at all times to sid in enforcing obeclesce to the

tion at all times to aid in enforcing obedience to the Constitution and the laws.

The hill relaxive to the attendance of pette jarors at County Courts and Courts of Sessions, was passed.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. FARNHAM—Po amend the charter of the Poughkeepsie and New-Palls Ferry Company.

By Mr. WATSON—To senstruct a bridge over the Black Rock Harbort Buffalot.

By Mr. BENE DECT, religious to the sale of lard, obliging those who sell lare, under a penalty, of \$25 for each offense, to have the paskages properly dranded in three qualities.

in three qualities.

Mr. ROBINSON or cught in two bells to angend the Mr. ROBINSOLVEROUGH IN two tests to moved the General Life Insurance act by requiring foreign Companies, deing bush we here it rengt agenties, to make a numal reports of the condition of such Companies at home, and not only of the condition of their agencies have; also, requiring such Companies to deposit with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department as unities to the amount of \$100,000 of the same kendles is

recouired for Compan is of this State, and to appoint att orney in this State on whom process of law may

her ved.

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her MOORE move shat the privileges of the floor be extended to the Son. N. A. Childs, ex-Member, during his stay in the sity.

Mi. ROSINSON objected to the resolution, and gave neits a that he should offer a resolution to reconsider all suming a resolution already passed. There were a great doubt less, respected them very highly, he deemed it unsees awary to tender them all the privileges of the

Mr. BERGEN moved to refer the resolutions of Mr. Quantum favoring the calling of a National Convention, to the Commuttee of the Whole Houss. Laid over for

Mr. B ARDY called up the resolution for an inquiry

we, It AKAT cames up me resolution for an inquiry no the affacts of the New-York Institutions of the Bilind, at dit was adopted.

The bill if for the better enrollment and discipline of the Billin a of the State was debated in the Committee of the W. hole. A discussion took place on the ques-tion of su betilnting a tax on Counties. for the commu-Adjourn ed till H a. m., to-morrow.

#### Political.

New Brach, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 28, 1861.

John W. Brawn, J. J. Morell, Thomas McKissock; and John 1). Van Buren have been chos an delegates to the Democ ratic State Convention from the 1st Assembly District of Orange County.

## Repeal Salute.

this city will fire 12 salute of gars to-morrow afternoon, in honor of the repeal of the Parsonal Liberty bill of Ehode Island.

# Fire at Indianapolis, and.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Indianapolis, Monday, Jan. 28, 1862.

The First Baptist Church in this city was destroyed by fire yesterday merning. Loss from \$5,000 to \$10, 100 uninsured. THE NEW-YERS FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL,-The

Thirty second armselt Ball of the New-York I live De-

partment, in aid of the fund established the thie relief i the widows and orphans of deceased firem en, was given last night anche Academy of Music; and was-in respect the most brilliant unfair of the ser work The galleries in front were tastefully deterated with paritinds and festoons of flowers, and Immediately in front of the second ties was generally across ed a pyraaid of long brase hose pipes. At the extre ne end of

he ball-room floor was a benetiful hose carries lausted on each side by a finally modeladat cam fire-en gine, and one of the largest sixed band one ines. Above the appenditts was some very ard latic work i gas-fixtures. An eagle, with outspread, wings, stood in the center, sugmounted by seven stars, and helding to his talons a sensite from worth blaced forth the in eription, "N. VI Fire Department F und." Below this was represented the various insier is of the fire-

man-cap, ax, books, ladders, picks, we mpets, &c. A band was matiozed on mach side of the second cirde, and played alternately marches and music for duncing. The ball was opened at the colock, at which time there were several hundred persons upon the floor. In two hours the wafter the assemblage had largely angmented, and descing was more uncomforta

ble than a matter of pleasure.

The private boxes and galleries were filled with ches and gentlemen, "merely les kers on in Vienna," who had come to lend their aid in support of the charity. The ball was a decidad success, and reflected redit upon the managers. It was impossible to secertain the number of tickets disper d of, or how much the find will be increased.

MR. RADEL'S FAREWELL IN BROOKEYN.- The h pa ecture of the great hippodaraos in Brooklyn will be given at the beautiful Academy of Music, on Monte que street, this afternoan at 3. o'cleck, on which occursion the renowned Craiser and the little Shelties will a ppear as usual. Several very vicious subjects, we ander stand, have been secured. Should any of them prove stand, have been secured. Should any of them prove half so stubbern and violent as the iron-gray at Niblo's half so stubbom and violence and exciting time. This being Mr. Rarey's last appearance in Bro oklyn, the sale of seats ba's been going bravely on for the past we days, and the house will, no doubt, be, crowde verflowing.

ELECTION RETURNS.—THE TRIBE' OF ALMANAC for 861 contains returns of the late Pre sidential Election compared with the votes of former y cars.

We are authorised to state that the rumor that Mr. John Bigelow is about to purchase The Harid newspaper is not correct.

We are under obligations to Mr. J. E. Huerton, the obliging parser of the steamship Matauras, for Caban